

BookletChartTM

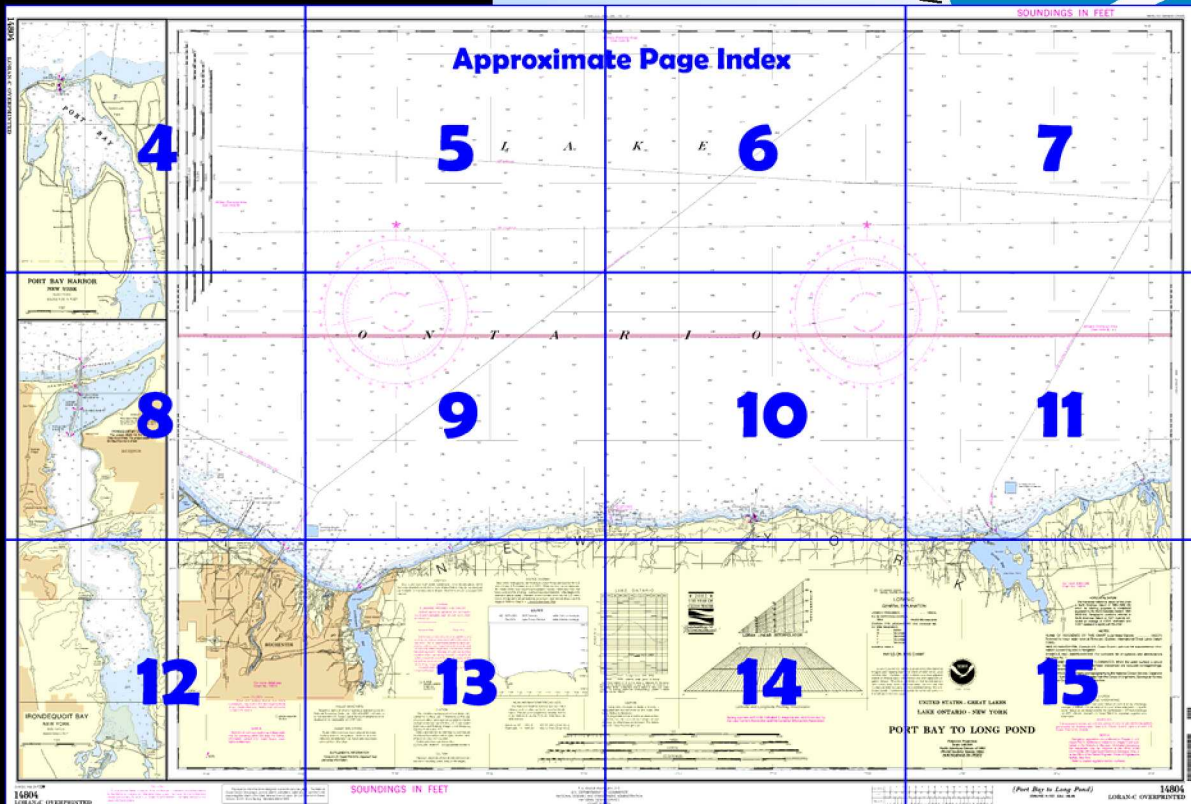
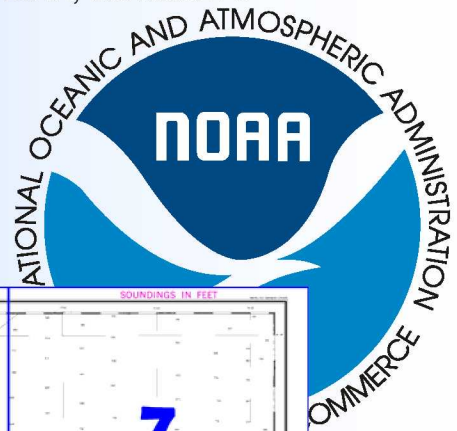
Port Bay to Long Pond

(NOAA Chart 14804)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(132) **Port Bay** is about halfway between Little Sodus and Sodus Bays. A privately maintained and marked channel enters the bay from Lake Ontario and is protected on the W by a short pier and fill. In August 1993, the controlling depth in the channel was 6 feet. The entrance is extremely difficult to make in rough weather. An overhead cable with an unknown clearance crosses the entrance channel. Good water is available inside the bay. Transient berths, gasoline, water,

electricity, and a launching ramp are available in the bay.

(133) **East Bay**, about 4 miles E of Sodus Bay at the mouth of **Mudge Creek**, is small and shallow and closed to lakeward.

(145) The shoreline from Sodus Bay trends generally WNW for 10.5 miles to Pultneyville. The E part of this stretch is marked by hills; for about 3 miles W from Sodus Bay, shoals extend offshore about 0.7 mile.

Elsewhere, deep water is less than 0.4 mile offshore. A marina at **Fairbanks Point**, about 2 miles E of Pultneyville, provides gasoline, water, ice, electricity, a launching ramp, and hull and engine repairs.

(146) **Pultneyville, N.Y.**, is a recreational small-craft harbor on **Salmon Creek**. The entrance to the creek is sheltered by a point of land on the W, but is exposed to the N and E.

(147) The entrance channel between two submerged jetties is marked by private lighted buoys and ranges. In 1981, the controlling depth was reported to be 5 feet in the entrance and in the cove at the mouth of the creek. A marina in the cove provides gasoline, water, electricity, sewage pump-out, launching ramps, fixed lifts to 2 tons, and emergency repairs. In 1977, depths of 1½ to 5 feet were reported at the berths.

(148) The shore from Pultneyville continues W for 6.5 miles to **Smoky Point**, thence W for about 6 miles to **Ninemile Point**, and thence SW for 5.5 miles to Irondequoit Bay. Deep water along this stretch is about 0.5 mile offshore.

(149) **Irondequoit Bay** is about midway between the mouth of the Niagara River and the head of the St. Lawrence River, and about 3.5 miles E of the Genesee River entrance. The bay is irregularly shaped with hilly shores, and extends inland about 4 miles.

(153) From Irondequoit Bay WNW for 3.8 miles to the mouth of the Genesee River, deep water is about 0.5 mile offshore. A rock covered ½ foot is close inshore about 0.7 mile SE of the Genesee River entrance.

(172) **Rochester Coast Guard Station** is on the E side of the river just inside the mouth.

(173) A **speed limit** of 6 mph is enforced in Rochester Harbor.

(174) Rochester has facilities on both sides of the river for about 3 miles above the mouth. The facilities described have freshwater connections. The alongside depths are reported depths; for information on the latest depths, contact the operator.

(176) Some marine supplies, water, provisions, and diesel fuel can be obtained at Rochester.

Small-craft facilities

(177) Marinas at Rochester provide transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, launching ramps, mobile lifts to 40 tons, and hull, engine, and electronic repairs. In 1977, depths of 2 to 12 feet were reported alongside the berths.

Communications

(178) Rochester is served by rail, air, and bus. Rochester-Monroe County Airport is about 10 miles SSW of the river entrance.

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(179) Anchorage with good protection from W winds is available

between the mouth of the Genesee River and **Braddock Point** (43°19.4'N., 77°42.9'W.), about 7 miles NW. Adequate depths are found within 1 mile offshore. Numerous potable water intakes are within 2.5 miles NW of the Genesee River and a dangerous wreck covered 1.4 feet is 0.2 mile offshore in about 43°17.6'N., 77°40.2'W.; caution is advised.

Lewis Shoal, covered 14 feet, is centered about 1.2 miles offshore extending from about 43°18.5'N., 77°40.5'W. to 43°18.8'N., 77°39.5'W., with a width of about 600 yards. The shore is low and consists mostly of bars enclosing a series of shallow ponds or enlarged outlets of creeks.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.224' northward and 1.001' eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE B

Mariners should use caution as military craft may be operating within the area. For further information consult U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

RADAR REFLECTORS


Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Syracuse, NY	WXL-31	162.55 MHz (Chan WX-1)
Rochester, NY	KHA-53	162.40 MHz (Chan WX-2)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Low Water Datum (LWD) or Mean High Water (MHW)

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "J" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for details.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY..... 100MHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL..... 99.600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS (not individual station letter designators)
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary
EXAMPLE 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overlaid signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the minimum accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

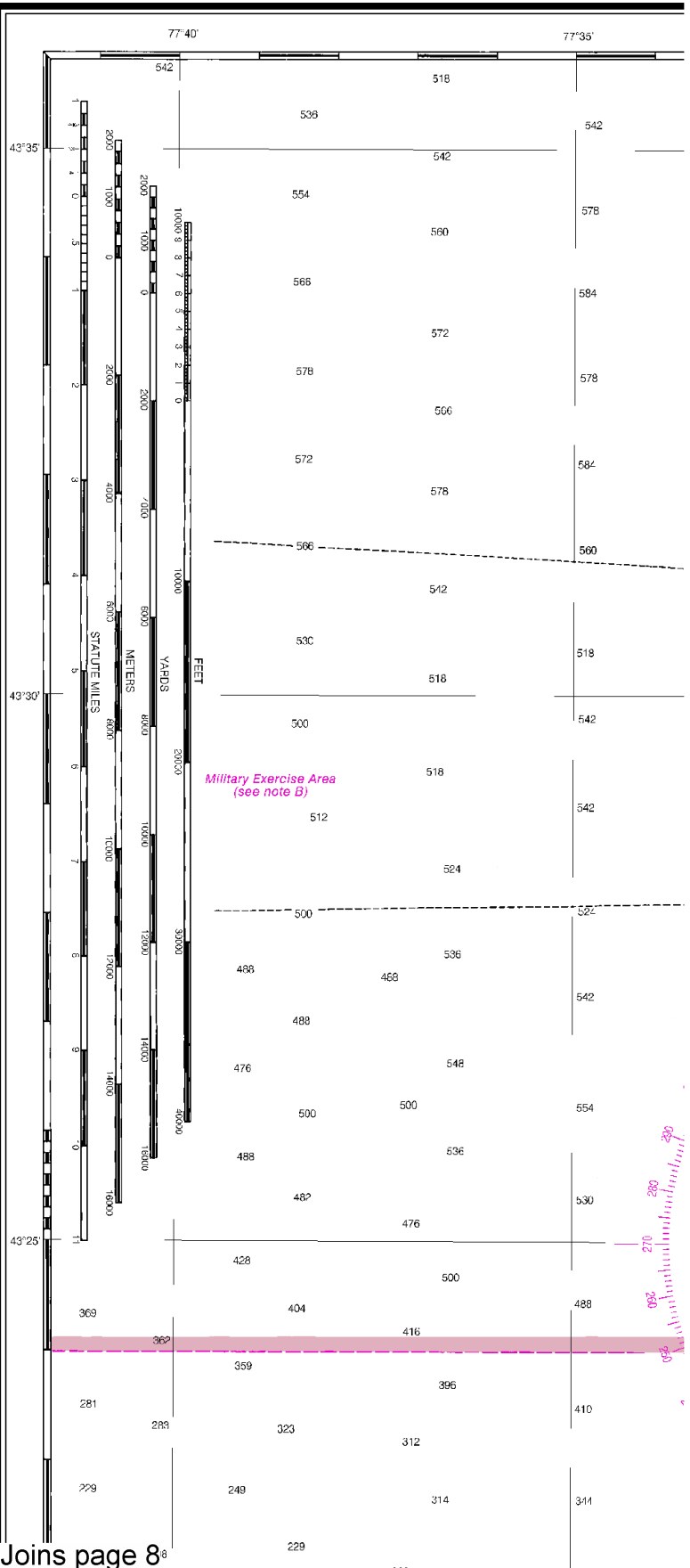
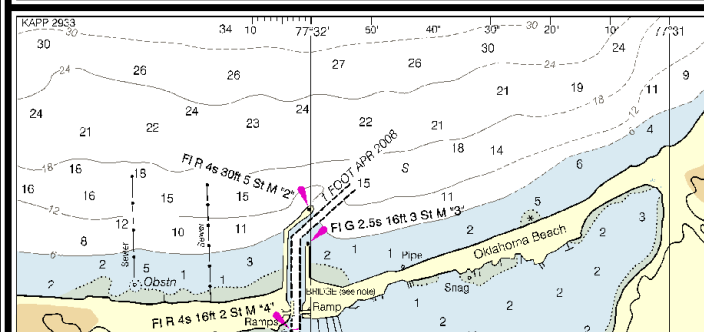
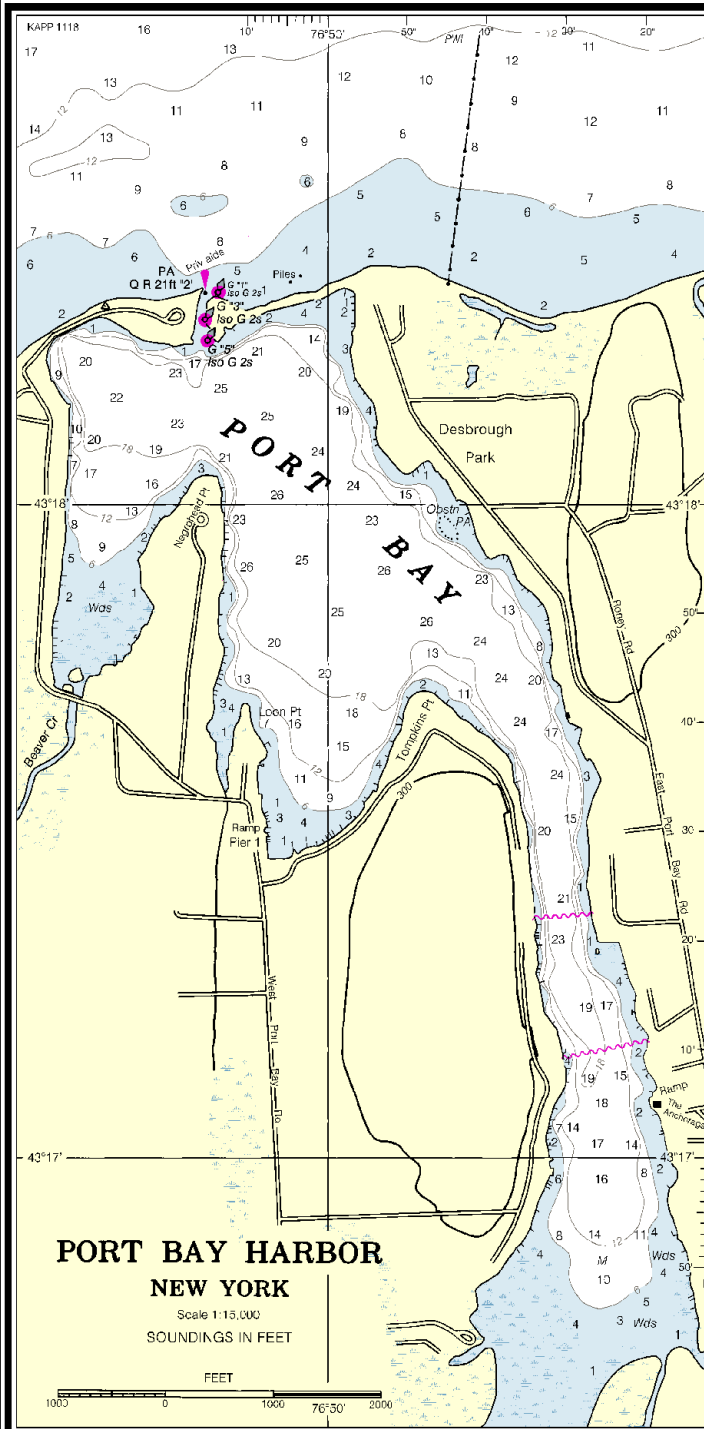
NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum) 243.3 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

14804

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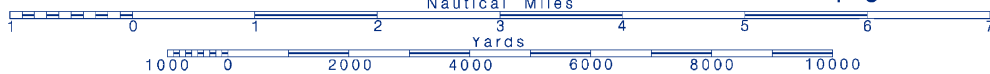
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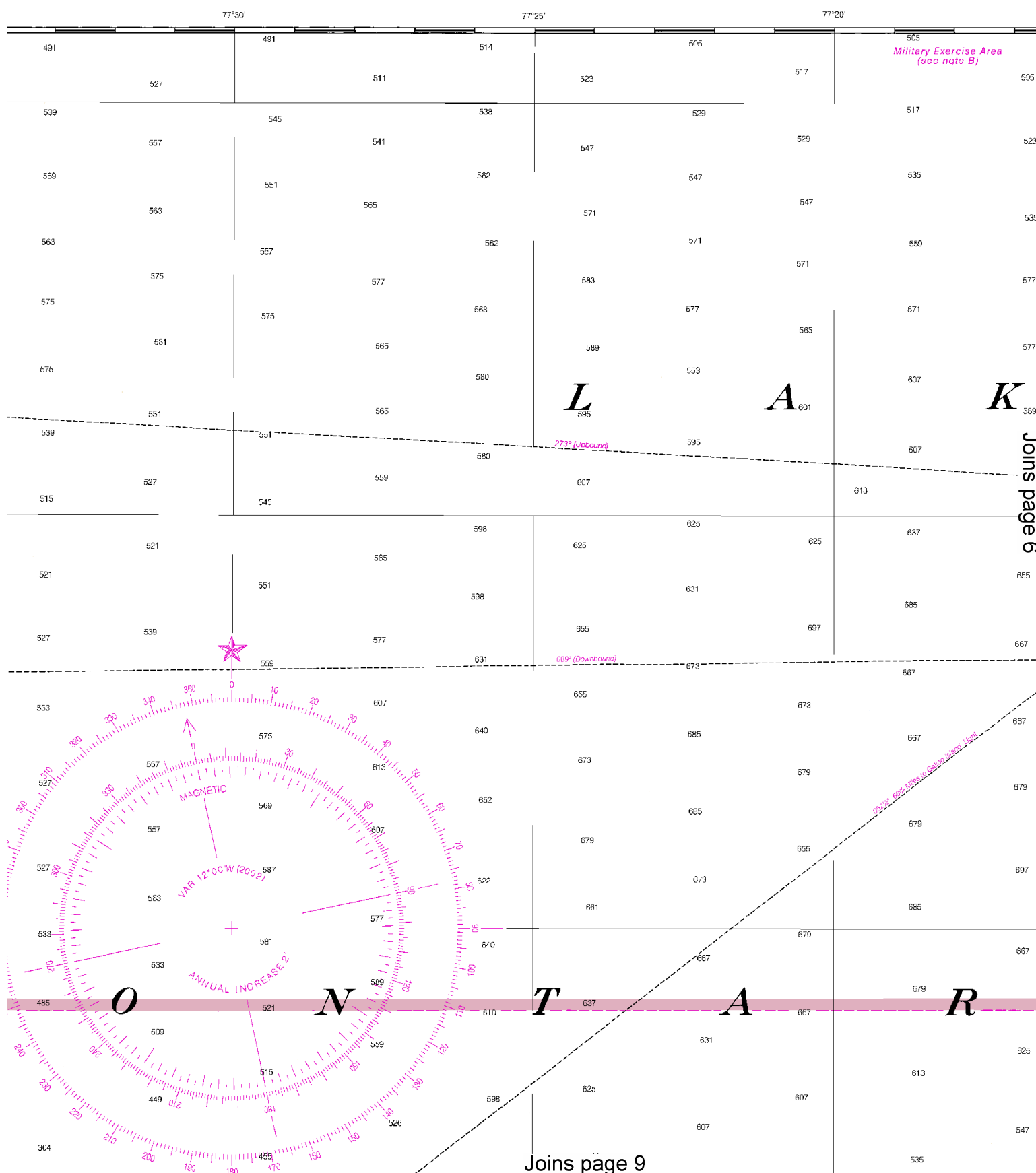


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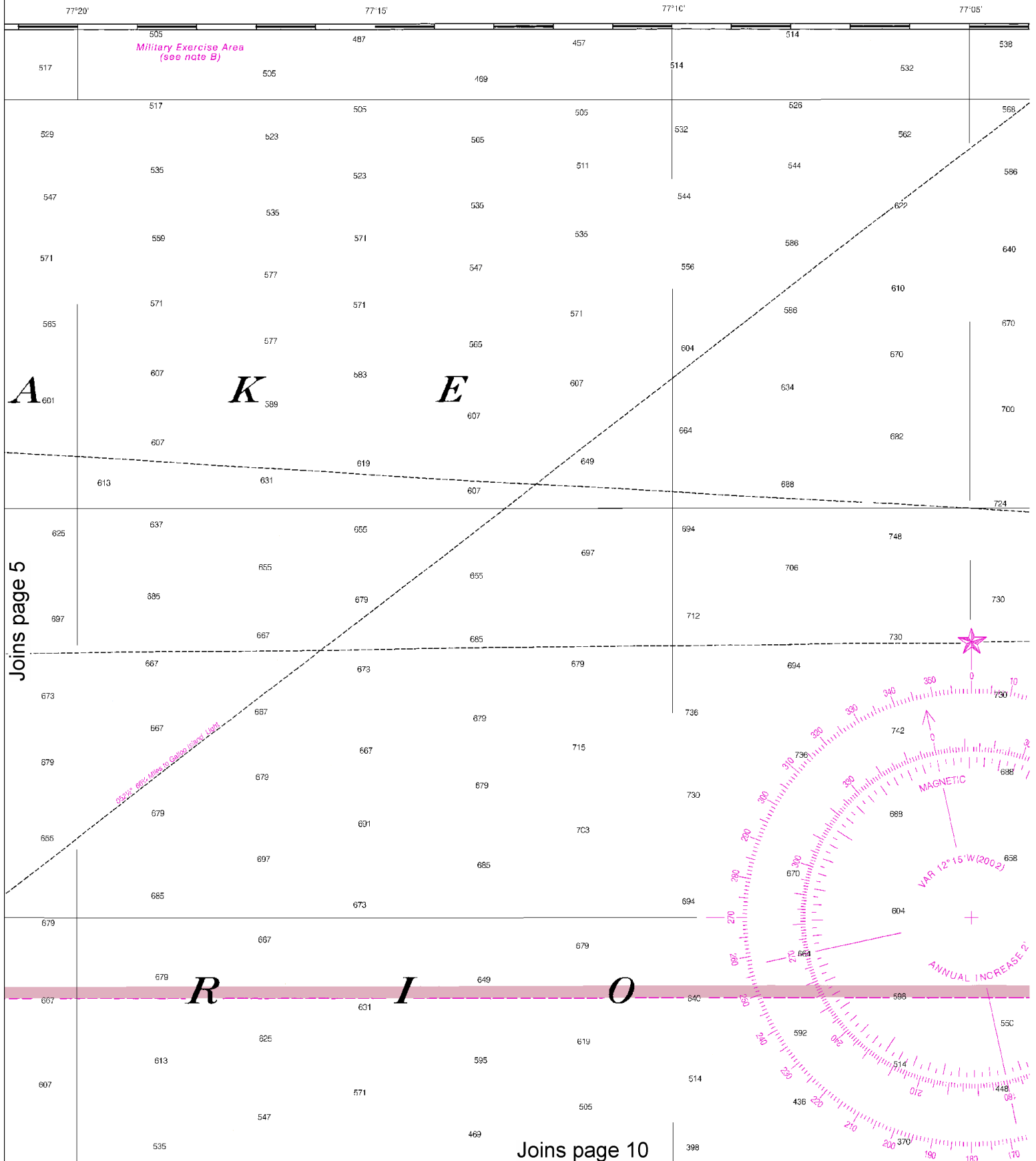
SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:114286. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.

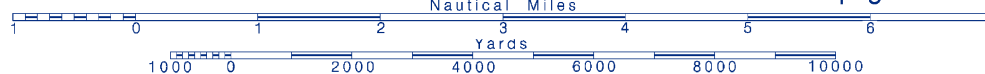
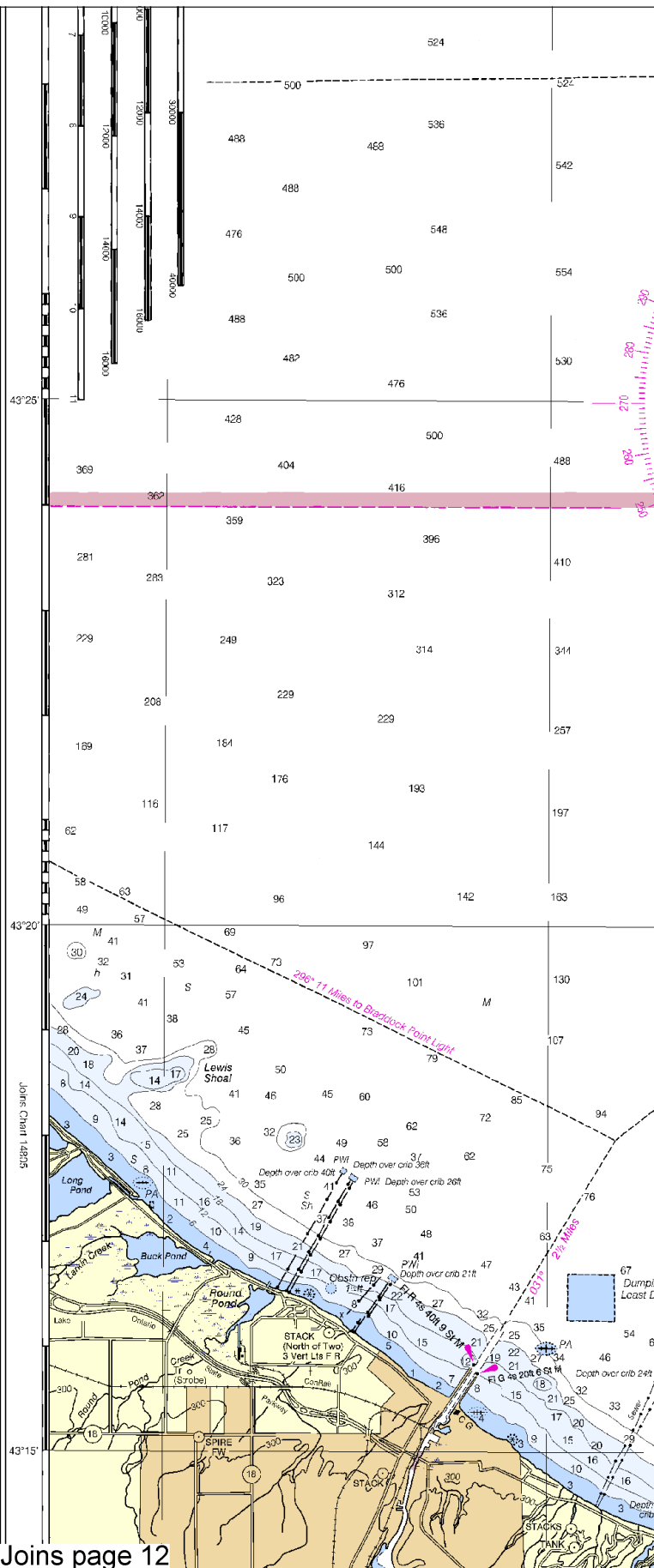
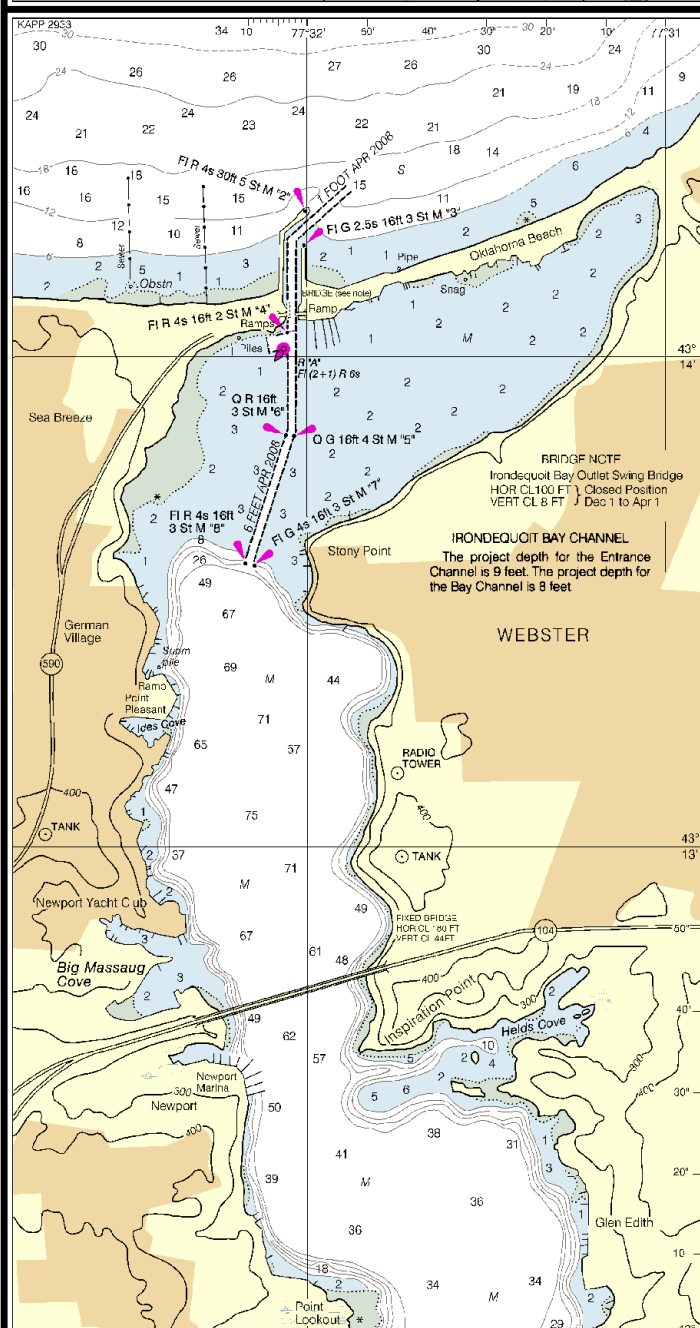
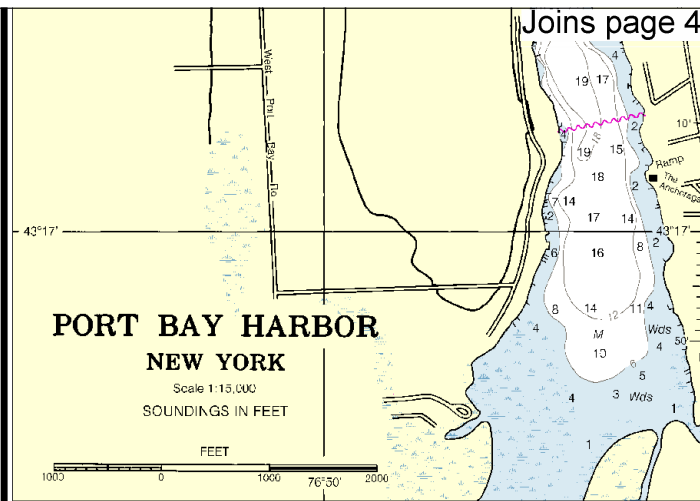


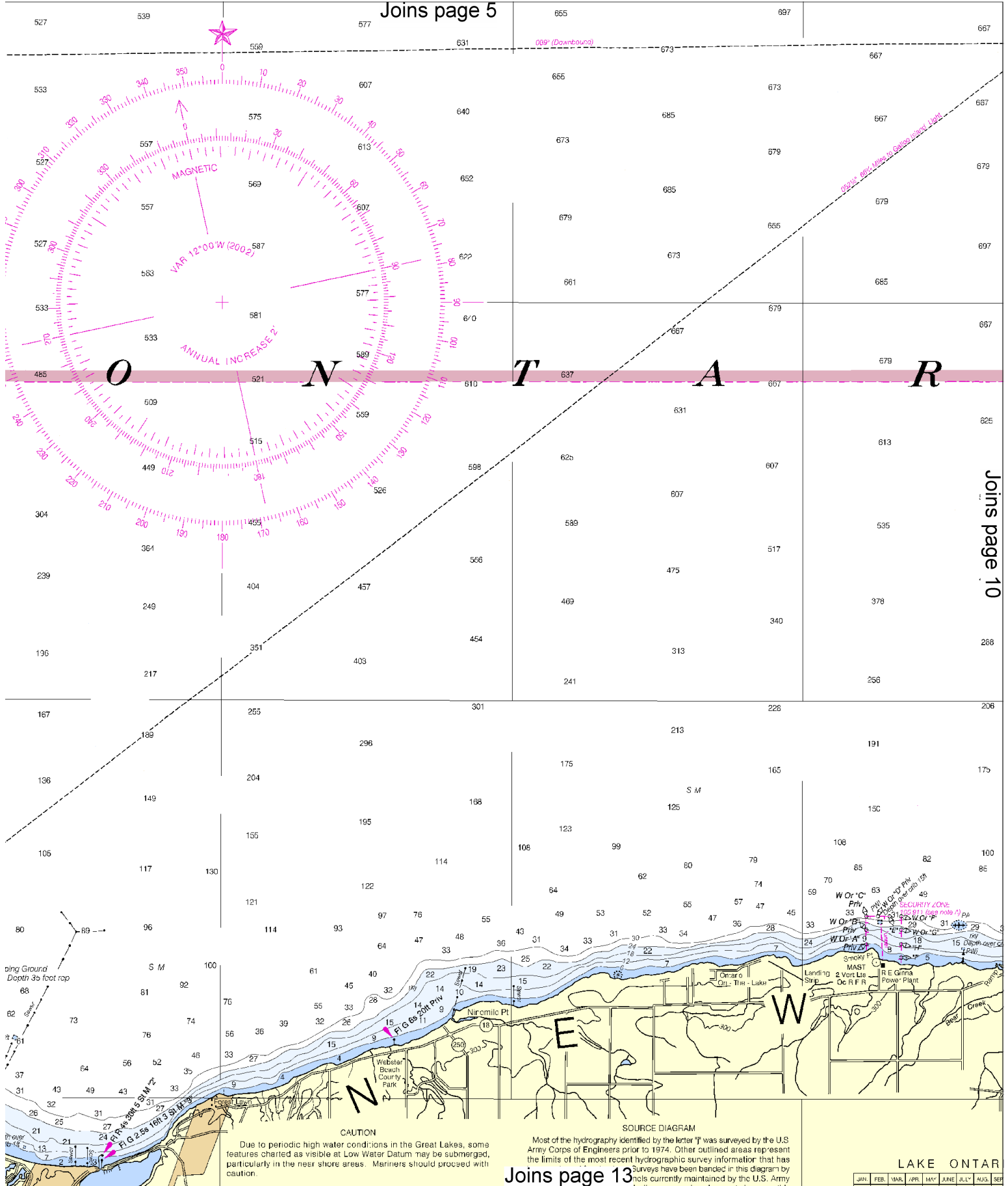
Nautical Chart Catalog No.1, Panel E

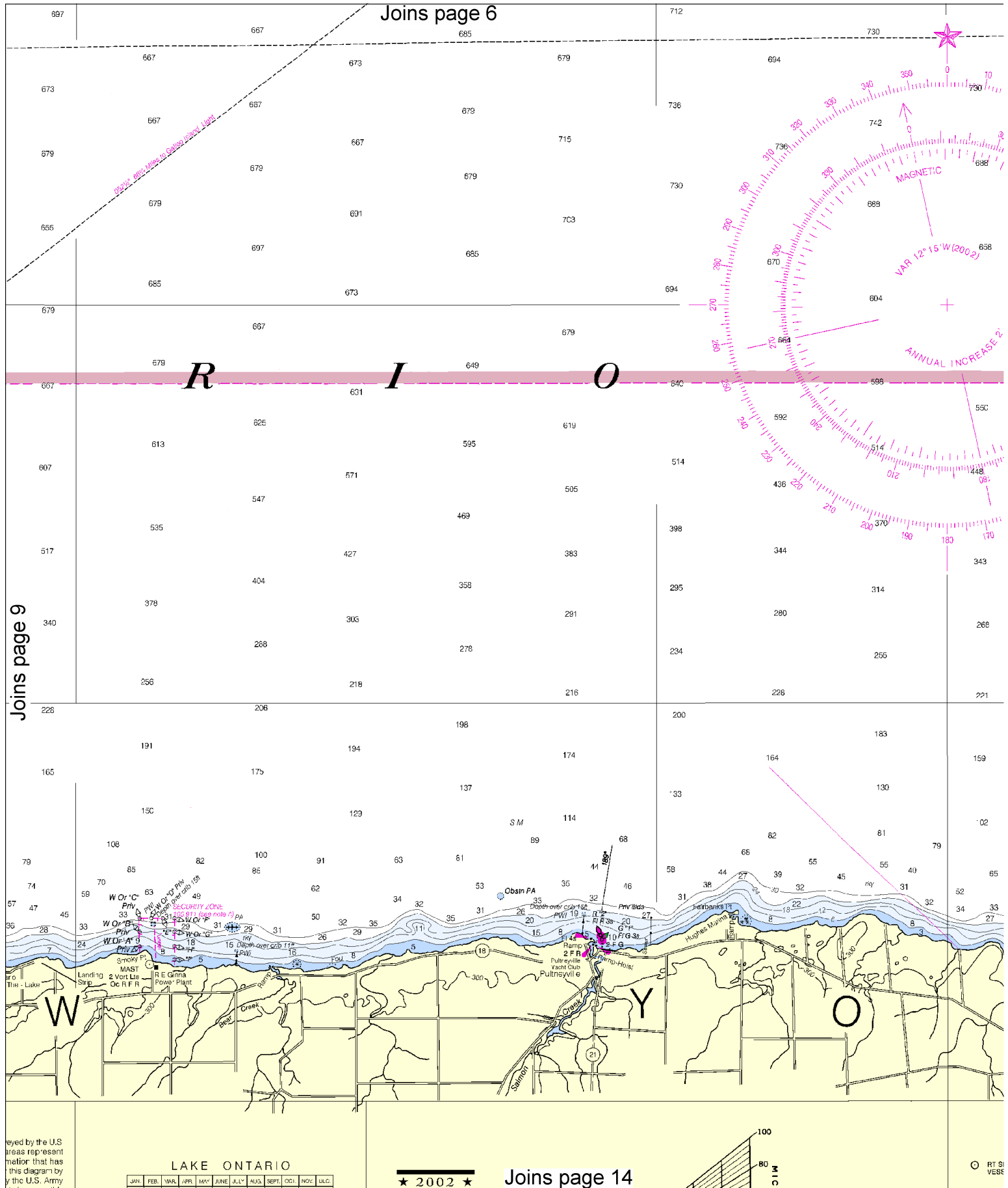


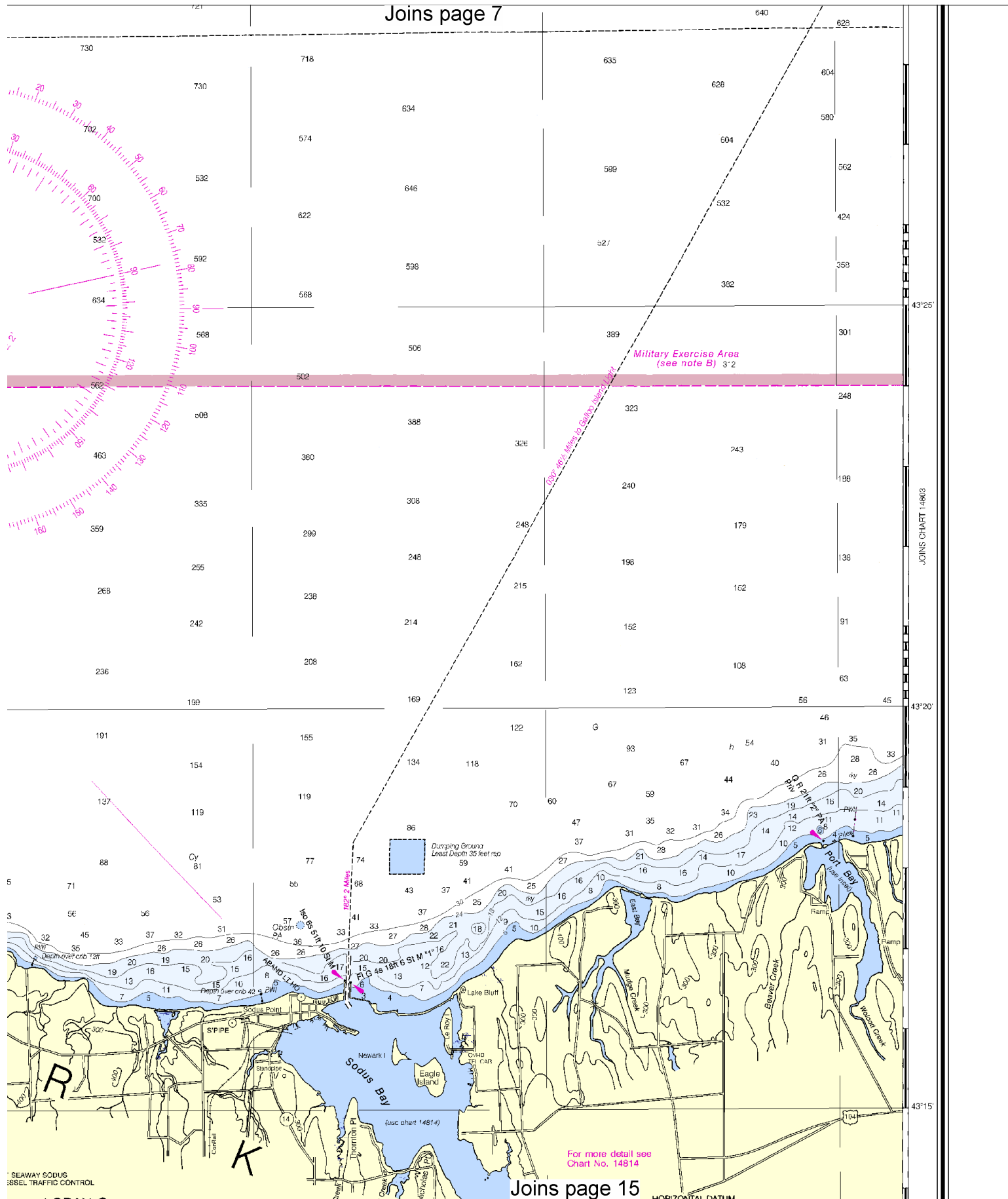
Joins page 11

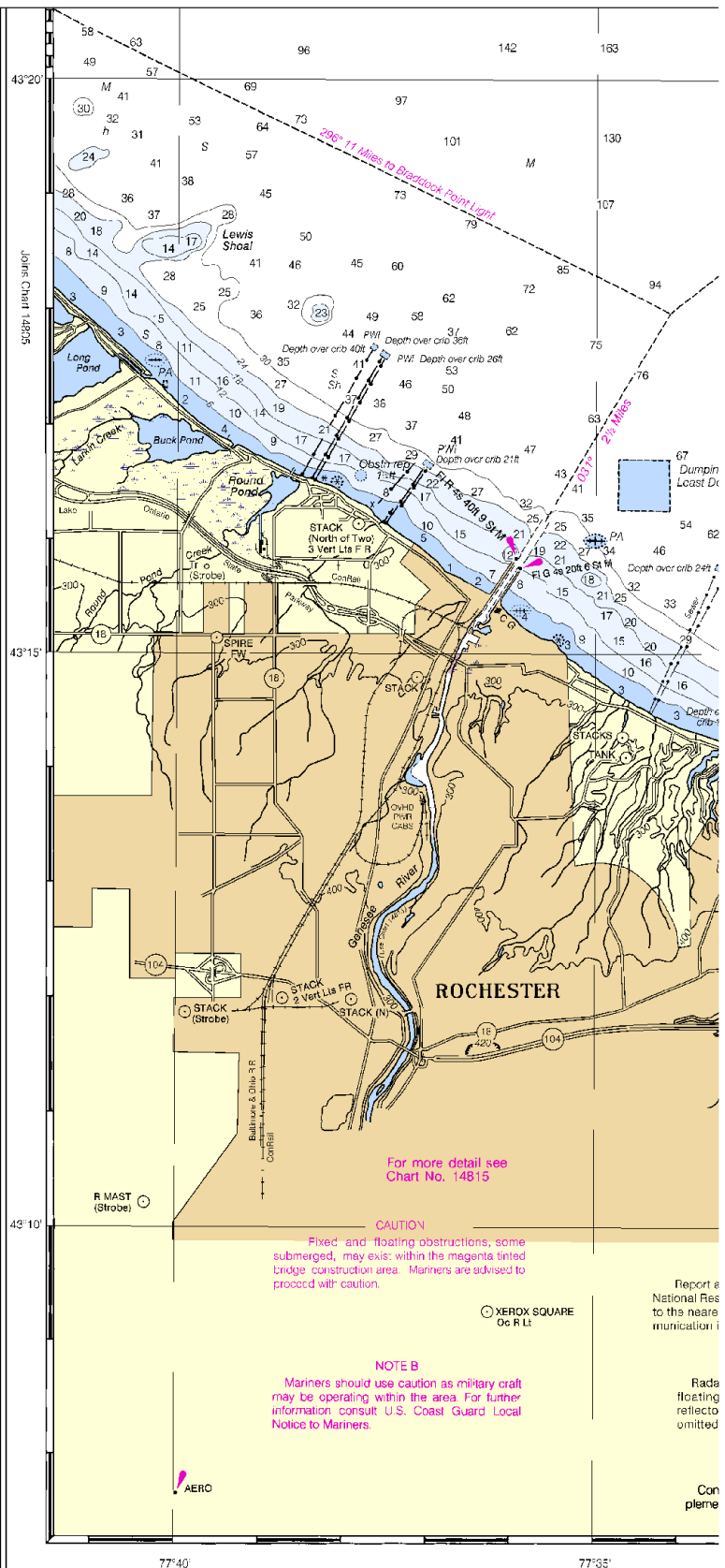
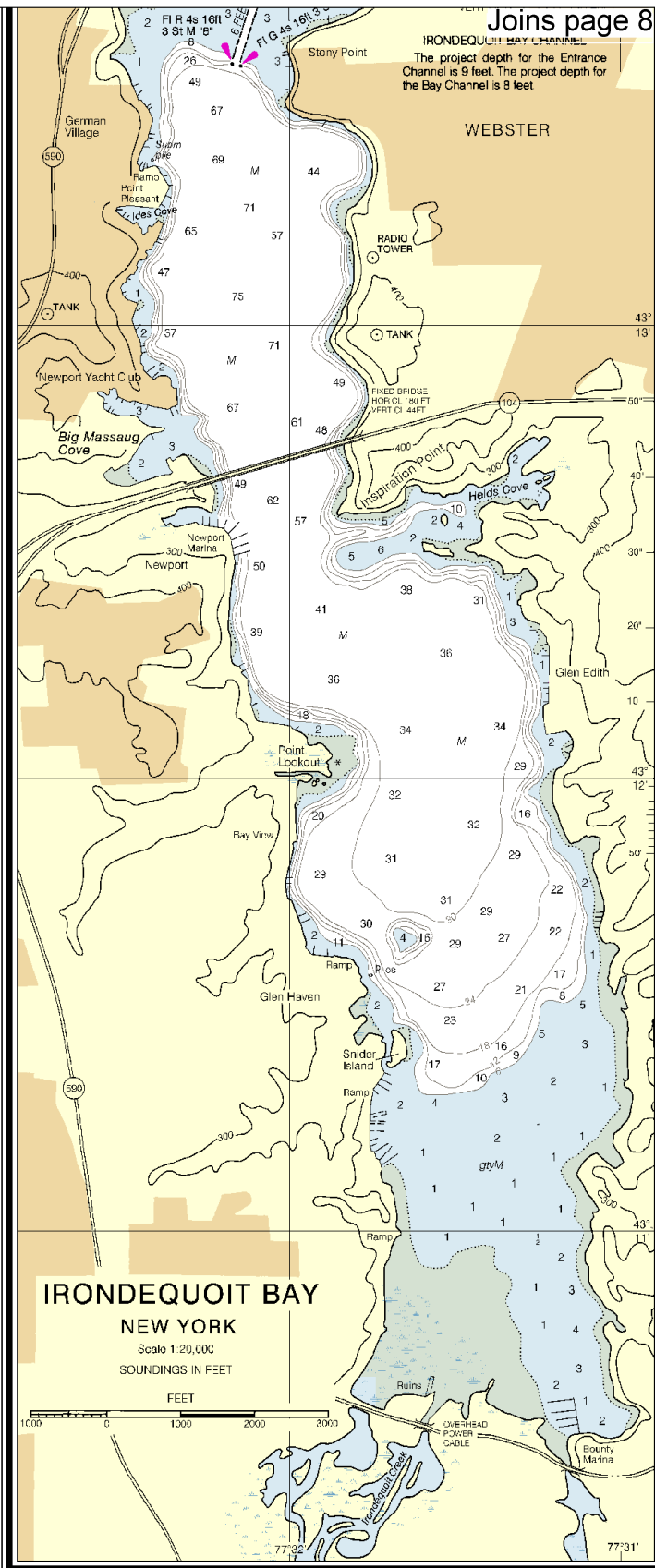
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24th Ed., Feb 23/ 02 ■

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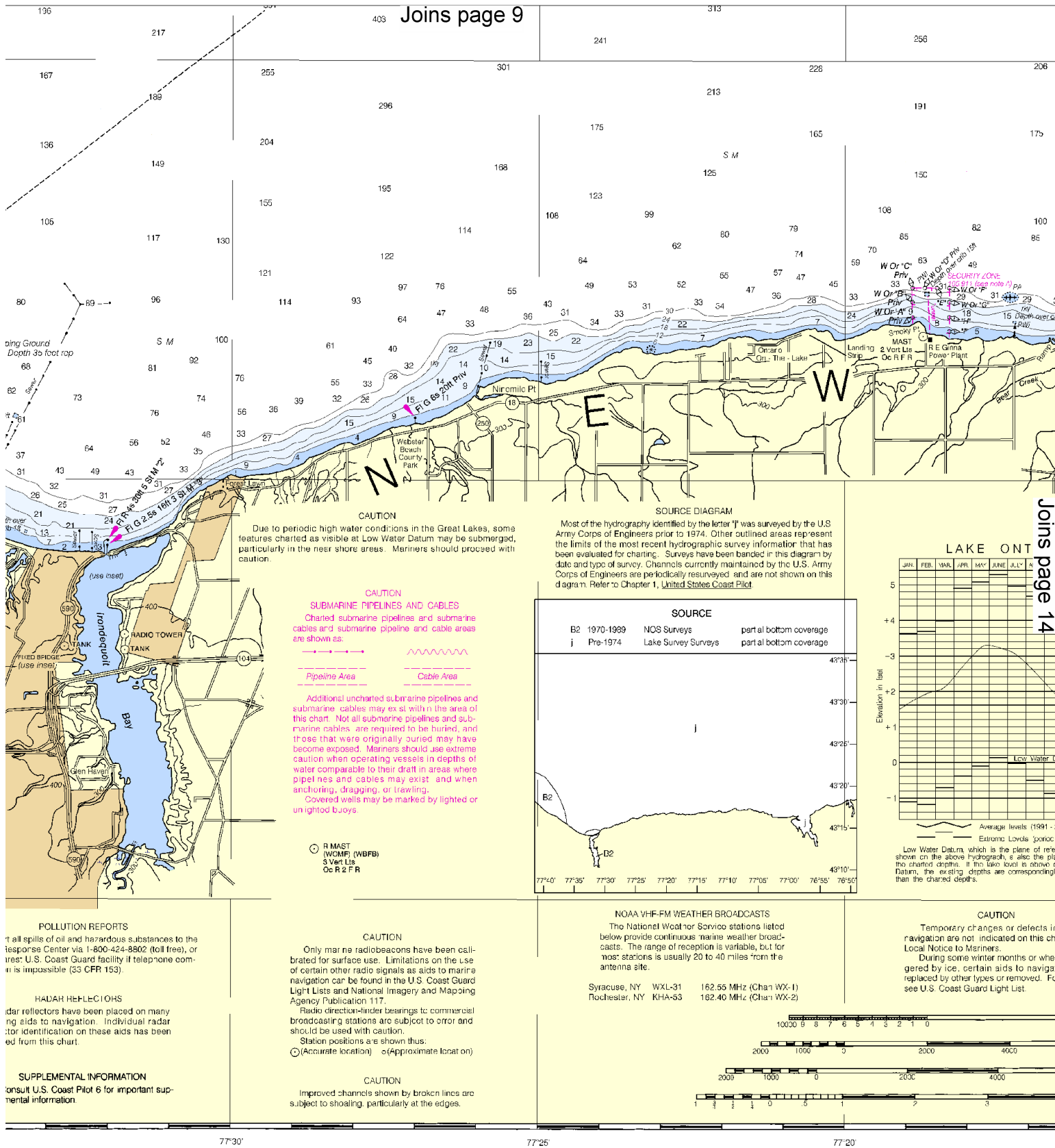


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SCALE 1:80,000
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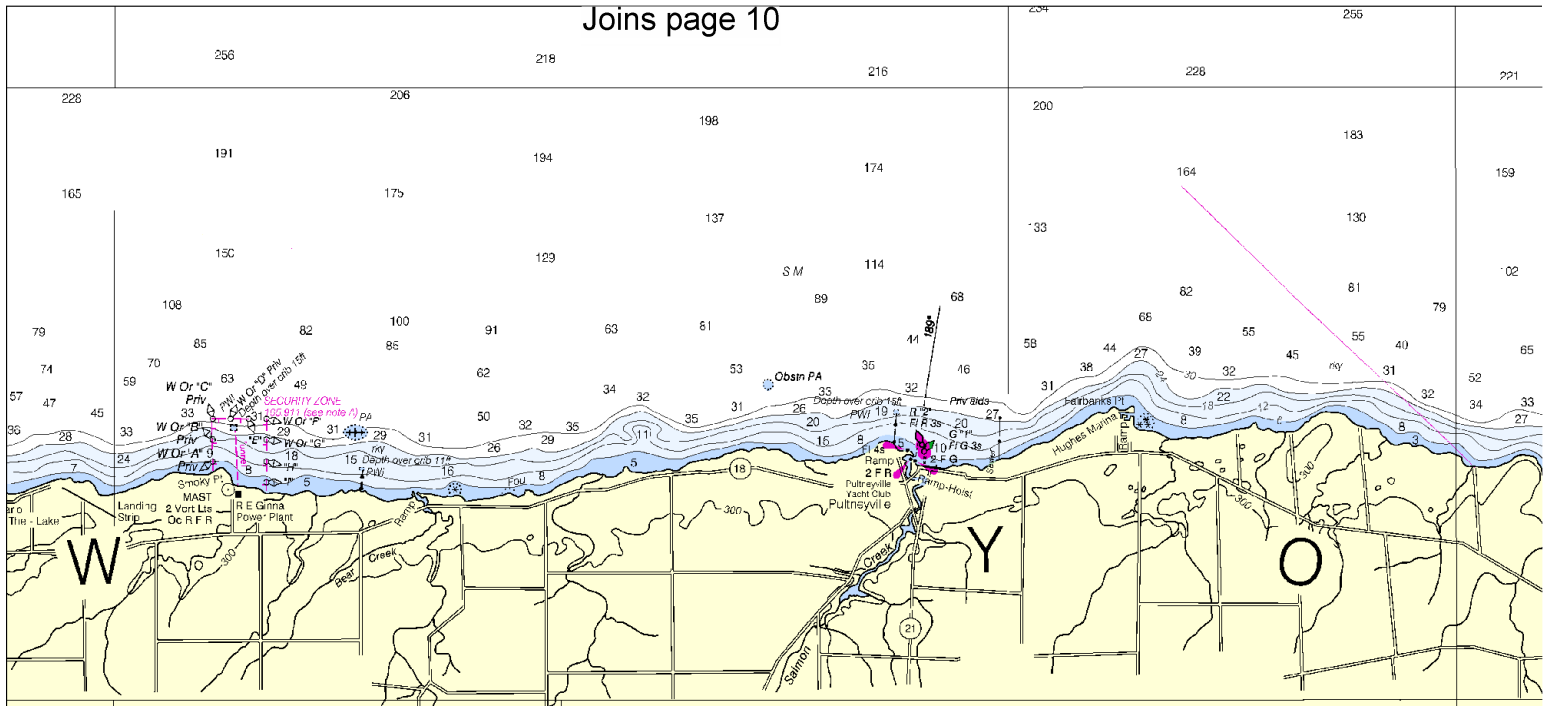
See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FEET

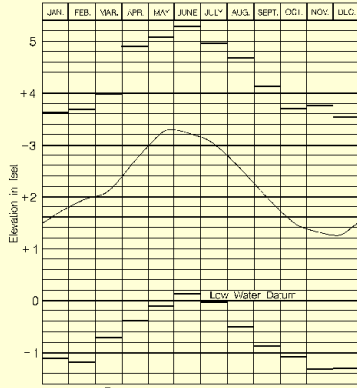
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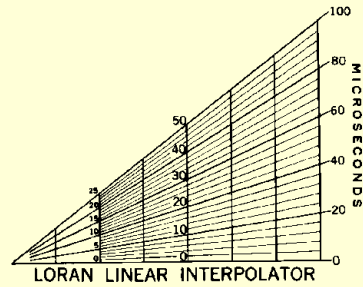


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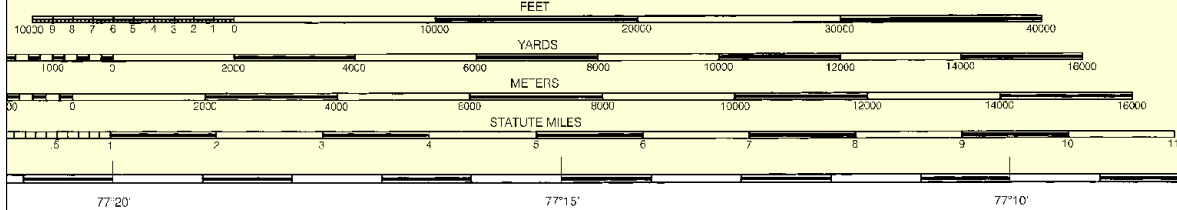
LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

Latitude and Longitude Plotting Interpolator

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

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Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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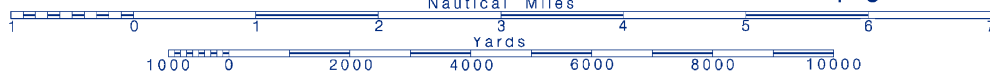
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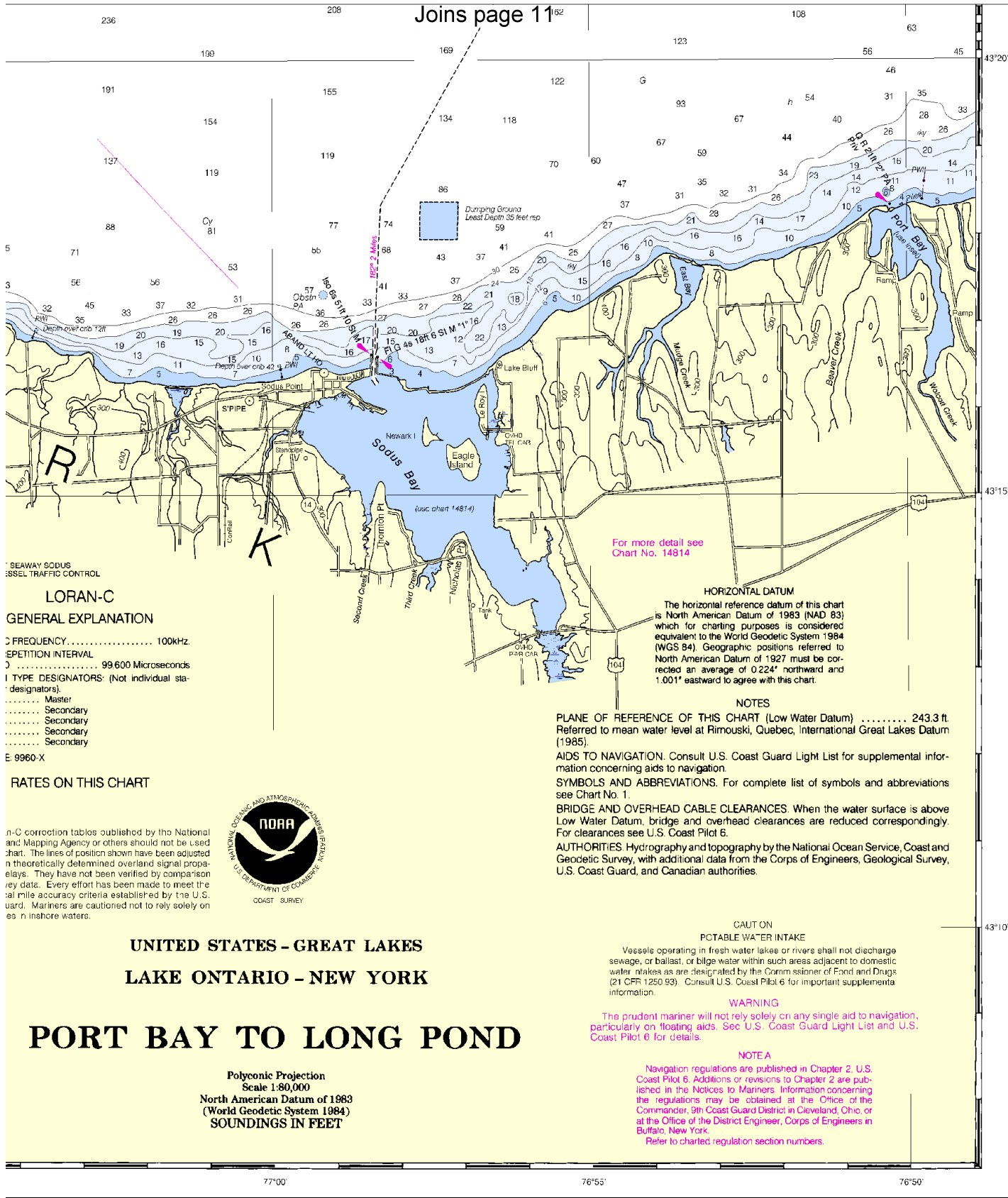


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





(Port Bay to Long Pond)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 216-902-6117

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 716-843-9527

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.